THE FITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.			Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m	
Mail Accommodn	3:30 p m	Fast Line	2:00 a m	
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:30 p m	
Philla. Express	4:30 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m	
Fast Line	2:30 p m	Philla. Express	2:30 p m	
Johnstown Accm.	3:05 p m	Johnstown Accm.	10:05 a m	
1st Wall Station	6:15 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m	
2d "	11:40 a m	2d "	8:50 a m	
3d "	4:35 p m	3d "	2:05 p m	
4th "	6:05 p m	4th "	6:50 p m	
Penn Accommdn	8:30 p m	Penn Accommd'n	7:30 a m	

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	2:30 p m
Express	5:30 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:30 p m

N. Castle & Erie.—Leaves N. Castle & Erie, 8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:05 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:30 p m	Mail	7:30 p m

Monsseville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:30 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:30 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	7:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accomm odation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	9:00 a. m.

CITY ITEMS.

Luxuriant Purchase

By a successful dentist. Who would have looked twenty years ago, for elegant thousand-dollar grand pianos in a dentist's office? Yet to-day this is nothing uncommon. One of our enterprising dental artists, Dr. G. W. Spencer, Penn street has, in addition to other costly outfits, just purchased a superb piano-forte for his reception rooms, at a cost of nine hundred dollars. It is a seven and one-third octave instrument, of the distinguished Steinway & Son's make, and of the kind known as the *Square Grand Pianos*—so called in consequence of having THREE strings to every note, and the patent AGRAFFE arrangement, an improvement which gave the concert grand piano its fame, and which, as applied by the Steinways to the square pianos, renders the latter the full peers of the former. This magnificently-toned instrument is in an elegant rosewood case, Louis XIV style of furniture, and is a credit alike to the manufacturers' skill and to the taste of the purchaser. It was purchased by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., who are the sole agents for the Steinway manufacture, and in whose warerooms this elegant specimen of artistic skill will remain on exhibition for a few days.

A Certain Cure.

Don't suffer from fever and ague and other bilious complaints, when a certain cure is found in the medicine prepared and sold only at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

All Classes of Customers

Can be supplied, either wholesale or retail, at the first-class hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Bear in mind the important fact that we are selling our summer styles at a great reduction, in order to make room for fall goods. Wm. Fleming, Fashionable Hat and Cap House, No. 139 Wood st.

Hunt's Bloom of Roses

Imparts a delicious color to the cheeks or lips, and is so natural that its use cannot possibly be detected even with a microscope. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store, 58 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. New term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

French Yoke Shirts.

Remember that they make those perfect fitting French Yoke Shirts to order, from measures, at the Gentlemen's Emporium, 72 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Six fine shirts for $18.

Lime.

Shortlidge & Co., Bellefonte, Pa., are supplying parties with the best white wood-burnt lime offered for sale in the Pittsburgh market.

Medicines.

Just received Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicines, Burnett's Cocoaine, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the Hair, Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Congress Water, Blue Lick Water, Fresh Soda Water, at Fulton's drug store Fifth street.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Base Ball.

There will be a meeting of the Lincoln Base Ball Club held at the rooms of the Pittsburgh Gymnasium this evening at half past eight o'clock.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

The Cable—A Break.

There is bad news from the Atlantic Cable,—seven hundred miles run out and continuity lost, without any known cause. In laying the old cable a similar accident occurred, but after repairing damages the thing went ahead again. With the meagre information we have, it is impossible to say more than that the prospect for realizing the enormous rates fixed by the monopoly is decidedly stim. Notwithstanding the rates, we sincerely hope the cable will yet be a success.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The election in Essex county, Virginia, was a great improvement on the others. No questions were asked, except as to the fitness of the candidates, and there does not appear to be a single rebel on the list of those chosen.

GENERAL GRANT is expected to reach Detroit on Thursday next, and, after staying there two days, will make a trip to Lake Superior; returning from which, he will arrive at Chicago about the 20th inst., and visit his old home at Galena the following day.

Another death has occurred in the family of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. On July 28th, at the family place in Essex county, Musco ....., aged fifteen, went to bathe in a mill pond with his brother and two of Com. Barron's sons. In attempting to swim to an island in the pond the boy became exhausted and cried for help. Young Barron swam to his rescue, but the drowning boy grasped him so closely that he could do nothing to help him. As they sank together young Hunter's grasp relaxed, and he went to the bottom. The body was recovered two hours afterwards. Hunter was absent at a neighbor's when the accident occurred, and was overwhelmed with grief on her return to find the lifeless body of her boy at the house which he so lately left in joyous health. The remains were interred in the family burying ground, where Sarah Hunter, a lovely daughter about sixteen, was buried a few weeks before. The head of this family, fatally, is now a political prisoner at Fort Pulaski.

It is believed that the money contributed to the Everett Statue fund is sufficient to accomplish the wishes of two classes of friends. It is proposed to have a statue in bronze to be executed by Mr. Story and a bust by Thos. Ball. The former will be located in some public place, and the latter will be placed in the Public Library, of which Mr. Everett was President.

The officers elect of Hermes Senate, No. 1, and Seymour Senate, No. 2, Forty-Second Degree, Masonic Order of Memphis, were installed in Washington city, Monday evening. Thrice Illustrious Brother Harry J. Seymour, 90th degree, Grand Master of America, assisted by Abram G. Levy, 95th degree, Secretary General Celestial Empire (both of New York) officiating.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1865. NO. 231.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CABLE.

DISASTER TO THE WIRES.

Insulation Lost on Saturday.

Seven Hundred Miles Run Out.

Progress of the Paying Out of the Cable up to Saturday.

Special Dispatch by United States Telegraph Line.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

The steamship Cuba, which arrived here this morning from Liverpool and Queenstown, brings news of the disaster to the Atlantic Cable, on Saturday, July 29th. When seven hundred miles had been paid out from the Great Eastern, the insulation was lost. The cause of the break was unknown when the Cuba sailed.

We gather from English papers the following consecutive account of the progress of the cable from the date of previous reports up to the 30th of July.

WEDNESDAY, July 26.—The advices received to-day are of the most satisfactory nature, and the kink in the cable on board the Great Eastern was discovered before that portion was paid out. So far as the paying out apparatus is concerned everything worked well on board the big ship, and the latest telegrams to Valentia from Mr. Glass, who is on board the Great Eastern, states that at 9:50 this morning they were one hundred and fifty-six miles from land.

At 6:50 the Great Eastern picked up eleven miles to the fault in the cable, which was caused by pieces of wire being driven quite accidentally into the core by the paying out machinery Capt. Gilpin reports that the picking up gave great satisfaction to all on board the Great Eastern. The fault was localized most accurately by Mr. Saunders, the Electrician. Capt. Gilpin also reports that the process of paying out was being perfectly executed.

TUESDAY, July 27.—Three hundred miles were paid ont at 5:50 A. M. to-day, and that three hundred miles were run out at 9:00 A. M. All is going well. The signals are perfect.

As the steamer becomes gradually lighter, owing to her consumption of coal and paying out the cable, she is able to use her paddles with more effect, for the screw is useless, owing to the fact that there had gone over the rollers at the stern one hundred and fifty-eight miles of cable. Considering that the Great Eastern has only about seven hundred miles of spare cable on board, if the general dip is equal to that since the vessel left Valentia, it is just possible that by the time she sights Hope Harbor that may be payed out of the stern.

The calmness of the sea was yesterday morning disturbed by several squalls, which made a nasty tumbling sea, causing some slight diminution in the speed at which the cable was laid out. Fortunately the steering of the Great Eastern becomes easier as she gets lighter amidships, and she is now much more navigable in bad weather than when she started from the bay.

At 9:50 A. M. she was three hundred miles from the place where the shore end was spliced to the main cable, and as one of the chief features in laying the cable this time is the curtailment of space, it is feared that, in spite of all anticipations to the contrary, there will be a considerable length of cable required when the Great Eastern reaches Hope Harbor, her destination on the other side of the Atlantic. Although the Great Eastern was three hundred miles out at sea, at 9:50 A. M. yesterday she had paid out only nine hundred miles of the cable. At 5:50 A. M., the insulation throughout was perfect, and it is hoped that in a few days the cable will be run out with a very much smaller allowance of slack.

FRIDAY, July 28—Up to 4:50 P. M. five hundred and fifty nautical miles of cable had been paid out. The sig nals were perfect and all was right.

SATURDAY, July 29.—Seven hundred miles of cable has been paid out—one hundred and fifty miles of it this day, when insulation was last made. The cause of the disaster is as yet unknown.

Further particulars have not been received.

DISASTER ON L. & G. W. RAILWAY

Locomotive Explosion near Jamestown

Engineer and Fireman Badly Hurt.

Two Passenger Cars Wrecked.

None of the Passengers Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, August 9, 8:45 P. M.

Engine No. 3, drawing the mail train east on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, exploded this afternoon, when at Jamestville, three miles east of Jamestown. The engineer, John Cookson, and his brother Henry who was fireman, were killed. The baggage master, Knowlton, and express messenger Hart, are reported missing. Two passenger cars were broken up, but no passengers were seriously hurt, so far as is yet known here. John Cookson leaves a family in this place. His brother was unmarried. Knowlton has a wife in Akron, O. Hart was unmarried. He should not be confounded with his brother, C. O. Hart, who is also express messenger upon this road.

We have no further particulars as yet. A special train has gone to the scene of the accident. W.

Second Dispatch.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, August 9—9:10 P. M.

Another dispatch has just been received, stating that nobody was killed, and only the engineer and fireman badly hurt, and a new boy somewhat injured. The latter's name is Noble. His friends live in Elmira, N. Y. W.

Another Dispatch.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, August 9, 10 P. M.

Engine No. 3, mail train East from this place, exploded her boiler a few miles east of Jamestown. The engineer and fireman are dying. The express messenger has not been found. N.

Latest from Savannah

Rebels Whipped by a Union Soldier.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer America, from Savannah on the 5th, has arrived.

The *Herald* states that the rebel Brigadier General Marcer has been forwarded to Fort Pulaski.

One Howell, brother-in-law to Jeff. Davis, and three other insulting rebels, were most soundly thrashed in the presence of all the guests of the Pulaski House, by Captain Hussey alone, for making indecent and insulting remarks against the President and our flag. Subsequently another gentleman received a similar desert from Captain Hussey for doubting the ability of one Yankee to whip four rebels. Howell and this fellow were badly whipped. The bullies were then taken to the police station. The *Republican* says, this lesson was sadly needed, as Union men have been frequently insulted of late there, and the thing was growing unbearable. There is severe hot weather in Savannah.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates to the 5th. The ram Stonewall still remains in port. The opinion expressed by Admiral Gordon that she could not stand an attack from any four of the larger monitors is endorsed generally by all who have visited her.

Samona, Santo Domingo, is evacuated by the Spanish troops, and the exchange of prisoners has been satisfactorily arranged. There is a rumor that the Haytians are giving the Dominicans trouble.

The yellow fever is raging in Puerto Principe. There is very little fever in Havana.

Messrs. Benjamin and Kirby Smith were still in Havana, but would probably go to Europe soon.

From Central and South America.

Highly Interesting News

NEW YORK, August 9.—By the arrival of a steamer from Panama we learn that Don Enrique Pulacios, Minister from Guatemala to Nicaragua, was assassinated on the night of the 12th, by a person named Rivas. No cause is assigned.

In Chili, Congress has been a fortnight considering Article 5 of the Constitution, which is: "The Roman Catholic the religion of the republic to the exclusion of the public exercise of any other."

The man Legarte Cenbrand, in connection with the awful fire and destruction of females in Santiago, made a speech on the subject to some two hundred senoritas, and so excited them that the whole crowd of women rushed to the Congress, screaming, "death to the heretics," "live on holy religion," &c.

A fire at Valparaiso, on the 25th of June, destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

The news from Peru is not any more hopeful of the restoration of tranquility. The revolutionary forces seem to be concentrating at or near Truphio.

A private letter from Sima, dated the 12th, says the President of Peru has purchased the American ship White Pigeon for the purpose of transporting the ex-President, General Catillo, to some port in China.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 4th of June, and state that on the 25th of May a severe fight occurred. The Argentine forces succeeded in recapturing Corinch from the Paraguayans. Sojez is likely to meet with general defeat. It is also said that Baron Iocuy gave battle to the invaders with thirteen thousand men, of putting the Paraguayans, who lost two thousand men. The report is doubted.

There is nothing important from Equador. The rebellion appears entirely quelled for the present.

LATEST.—July 31, 9 P. M.—The Golden City just arrived, reports the United States flag ship Lancaster at Acapulco, severely damaged by heavy weather, on her trip to that port, off Cape San Lucas. She will remain at Acapulco for repairs.

The Costa Rica brings 72,000 in specie.

No Difficulty Apprehended in Texas.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The *Times'* Washington special says:

Not the slightest apprehension is felt here of any further national difficulties in Texas, and speculations concerning military interference with the French beyond the Rio Grande, have ceased altogether. Official and private correspondence received here from that section, indicate that very few of the troops will immigrate to Mexico.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer Cosmopolitan has arrived from Hilton Head with sick and wounded soldiers. The steamer Morning Star arrived from New Orleans on the 2d.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Coquette Well Again Stopped

Roads to and from Pithole Creek

Interesting from Dunkard Creek.

The Coquette well, on the Egbert Farm, on Oil Creek, has again suspended operations, as will be seen by the following:

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 9.

The Coquette well has stopped its yield, caused by the Olive Branch well having pulled her chambers. The agent of the company owning the Coquette says they will drill a new well.

G. W. P.

The intelligence from Dunkard Creek, Greene county, is of a highly encouraging character. Yesterday the steamers on the Monongahela brought down three hundred and seventy-one barrels of oil from the new Glyde well, and the Seaton and Dunkard wells. This oil is held at higher figures than Venango oil, and meets with ready sale. At latest accounts the Glyde well was yielding one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day, and the prospects for an increase are very flattering. Arrangements have been made for the building of tanks, and for the transportation of one hundred barrels of their product daily to this city. Our Dunkard correspondent this morning gives a flattering report of oil affairs on that creek.

The Road to Pithole.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

I have just come from Pithole, and was struck with your remarks in this morning's paper, in reference to the stock of the United States Petroleum Company, in New York. I don't know any body belonging to that Company, but if they intend to appropriate their next dividend towards making roads, and thereby make passable roads, I think it would increase the value of their stock fifty per cent. The present mode for teams to haul over no man ever saw. How they manage to haul at all is a mystery to me, yet they are hauling from one to two thousand barrels per day to different points, while the wells are producing nearly, if not altogether, three thousand, and they are getting new ones every day. They must have roads, or means for getting the oil away.

There is at this moment fifty thousand barrels of oil in tanks, within a space of four miles wide and twenty rods long, which is liable to be destroyed by fire in half an hour; and this is the only great danger, and it is very great. If those interested in these wells had been on the spot, as I was, on last Wednesday evening, and seen the burning of well No. 13, they would say, "Make roads, and get this oil away." K.

August 8, 1865.

The Dunkard Creek Region.

WILKINS HALL, BOROUGH, PA., August 7, 1865.

Special correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

At the request of a number of gentlemen interested in the Dunkard Oil Region, a majority of whom are denizens of the Smoky City, I give you a few facts in regard to the oil business here that may prove of interest to your readers; and they can rely upon their truthfulness. Should any doubt the statement, let them visit Dunkard, and we pledge ourself to make good every statement, or pay the expenses of the trip. The past week or two has been a season of unusual depression in the oil business here, owing to the fact that the leading wells—the Wylie, Continental, Elliot No. 2, of Dunkard, Sarah and others—had been for some time idle. The causes of their suspension of operations were easily explained, and in some cases apparent. One had a boiler burned in a couple of others the tubing was out of order; and in another the "working-barrel" had become clogged with the debris blown from crevices by the gas.

Notwithstanding a feeling of despondency was apparent, and the croakers, those birds of ill-omen, were extremely loud in their dispatches that "they always said so;" "Oil was played out," "Dunkard a failure," etc., etc., the past week has been one of the brightest in the history of Dunkard Oil Region, and a number of strikes have been made, any one of which, if properly handled, would make the reputation of any ordinary well. Reflect. The "Iron Monarch," formerly the Glyde, commenced throwing a splendid stream of oil. On Saturday she threw one hundred and eighteen (118) barrels from the tank in the forenoon, and in the evening, The Seaton well, or properly Elliot No. 2, shipped over 300 barrels during the past week, and it is estimated by well-informed persons that there are over 3,000 barrels in store here ready for sale at rates in price. New strikes have been made in the Bailey well, Bailey Farm; Maple Farm Oil Company's (Iney) Rain, Maple Farm, Good Luck, National, Shiever, Big Rock, and Elliot No. 1. There is an array of wells and of facts that will convince the most skeptical.

The "Horsepower" or "Bobtail" well, belonging to the Pioneer Company, and immediately opposite the celebrated Elliot Farm, where the well-known oil spring is, is now, and has been pumping a very superior article of oil, at the rate of at least twenty-five barrels per day. It is impossible in this brief space to give you an adequate idea of the Dunkard region, but I assured I will give you all items of interest that may occur here from time to time. In my next I shall enter more into detail, and give you a description of some of the most interesting scenes, works and wells in this very interesting locality. Very truly, yours, ZINGARO.

From Oil City and Pithole.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

I reached Oil City this morning, and of all the *cities* that I have visited this is the strangest. Many parts of the town are exceedingly filthy, and the odors emitted are anything but pleasant to the untutored olfactories. The town is reported dull, and the attraction being at Pithole. Indeed, property holders and business men are quite uneasy about the future of their town—one-third nearly of their population being at Pithole. Finding a friend in Oil City who had a span of horses and comfortable spring wagon, I fared much better than most persons who make their pilgrimage to this Meeca of Oildom. We passed through Rouseville, Petroleum Centre, Cherry Run, then up the Run, where hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone into the ground and very little has come out. But the trouble—and I call them so by this unhappy term? You can have no idea of these roads without passing over them, and I can assure you it takes a good driver to do that safely. You would think that the omnibus drivers on Broadway the best drivers in the world, but they would be nowhere in this country of mud-holes, stones, rocks and ditches. I was here and out here, this way and there, dodge this way and that, either to avoid a rock or load of oil.

But here I am at the great United States well, which is flowing eight hundred barrels per day. It numbers its great twelve hundred barrel tanks by the score, filled with oil. Since the fire they seek to be very cautious, and you are asked before going up to the well if you have any matches about you. Upon every side you see wells going down, and the working of the beams reminding one of the moving of the beams of the various ferry boats in New York harbor. This town is growing like the mushroom, and is being filled as rapidly. Its streets this evening remind you of Fifth street in your city. You meet men here from every part of the country. ALPHA.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The next session of the State Teachers' Association is to be held at Gettysburg.

There are eight hundred and forty-four patients in the Government hospitals at Philadelphia.

A Bristol, Tennessee, merchant was swindled out of $1,880 in Philadelphia, on Monday, by a sharp confidence man.

The Harrisburg bridge at Reading was struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon last, and much damaged.

The rebel General Hill has been released from the Washington work house—a citizen having paid his fine.

The Colored Equal Rights State Convention will meet to-day in Harrisburg. The convention will adopt measures to agitate for the right of suffrage.

The sorghum crop of Chester county never looked better than it does at the present season. The stalks are large and vigorous. The quantity planted is perhaps less than last year.

A train of cars from New London to Boston ran off the track seven miles from the former place, killing one person and injuring twelve or fifteen others.

Paris letters say that French officials have strong hopes that our government will recognize the Mexican Empire before long. The French are proverbially a visionary people.

Edward Bates, late Attorney General, is suffering from paroxysm of the lungs, which is liable to prove fatal at any time. In anticipation of such a possible result, he has made his will.

Dauphin county, during the war, paid $704,653 bounty to her volunteers. In addition, $78,000 were paid to nine months' men in 1862, and one hundred days men in 1864. The county during the same period also paid relief to soldiers' families amounting to $146,000.

The Atlanta, Milledgeville, and other journals in the interior of the South, are republishing abstracts of the Congressional (Washington) legislation for the past four years, in order to furnish their readers what laws they are bound to obey.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has granted permission to the Friends, of Philadelphia, to send agents to NewMexico to establish industrial schools among the Norago Indians, and promised them his co-operation.

The steamer recently seized by the Nicaraguan Government has been confiscated, partly because her papers were informally made out by the United States Consul at Panama, and principally because of being engaged in an illegal and piratical cruise.

The rebel Sheriff of Charleston lately demanded possession of the jail, as he was about to resume the duties of his office. Gen. Bennett, commanding the post, informed him that any attempt to restume his duty would directly conflict with the General's, duty as military commander of the city.

Mr. E. McGilliorey has furnished a statement of trade between Canada and the United States, beginning with 1851 and ending with the 30th of June, 1864—ten and a half years. It will be seen that the "balance of trade" is in favor of this country and against the provinces to the amount of $100,000.

A Richmond correspondent says: "It is, I am told, a remarkable fact, that the Israelites in this city knew every defeat or victory twelve hours before any other people—getting it through Benjamin. He knew of the fall of Fort Fisher the very night it fell, when it was twenty-four hours before the public knew it. They know everything, Benjamin does."

It is reported that the State Treasury of Mississippi is so completely empty of legal funds that it was found necessary by the Governor to impose a temporary tax upon certain commodities in order to defray the expenses of the approaching convention. We have heard of no such necessity in the Northern States, though they are all as poor as church mice.

Isaac Hall, West Cain, Chester county, has a male calf, two weeks old, which has a strangely formed head. The upper jaw is double and has four nostrils, the lower is single. The front face appears double, united in the middle. There are four eyes—two in front and two behind. The latter two ears only, and they stand much further back than usual. The calf is in good health, eats well, and bids fair to live.

Premiums to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society at their County Fair to be held at Williamsport, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 29th, 30th and 31st days of September have been announced. The premiums for live stock in particular are large enough to excite the most lively competition. For best trotting horses, $200 and $200 are offered, and for best matched horses, colts, bulls, cows, working oxen, sheep, swine, &c., the premiums range from $75 down to $2

General Terry will appoint a list of officers in Richmond agreed upon at a conference of citizens. Those old ward politicians and young ones too, who, ignorant themselves, are easily led off by men of better position and more brains, will be left off the bench and council seats. The idea is that the people want new leaders, and those who, still only wish spring incumbrance or design (and it was as much the former as the latter,) misled them in times past, are to be thrown overboard.

The condition of Mexico is represented as becoming rapidly more desperate. The Imperial government is daily causing fresh misfortunes. Twenty plantations on the river Papatopam and the town of Sacotlapan were recently sacked, and many outrages committed by the French navy. The Egyptian troops have burned two hundred and forty houses, inhabited by workmen in Cortland Coal mines, and are now living in the greatest misery. The French have laid waste over seven leagues of cultivated territory on the rivers Goyecuy and Papayan, carrying devastation everywhere, without any pretext, but merely because the people will not make war upon those who resist French aggression.

Several notices have appeared to the effect that the Legislature has changed the coat-of-arms of Virginia by the removal of the words "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*," which are said to be rendered obnoxious by Booth's repetition of them. This is a mistake, and arose partly from the fact that the National Exchange Bank and National Bank of Virginia, when they had their first new notes printed, left off the objectionable words in the plate, not through choice, but as a matter of necessity. At the time the popular feeling ran very much against seeing this motto anywhere; now, however, that feeling has worn away, and no one desires to see the motto which has floated above the State Capitol for eighty-nine years removed.

POLITICAL.

The Dauphin County Union Convention, which met in Harrisburg on Tuesday, placed in nomination the following ticket:—For Assembly, Dr. J. Seiler, Henry B. Hoffman. For District Attorney, John W. Simerton. For County Treasurer, Col. E. G. Savage. For Commissioner, Jacob C. Milleisen. Director of the Poor, R. E. Keller. Surveyor, Preston Miller. Coroner, Thomas Worley. Auditor, Daniel Breed.

At a convention of the loyal men of Union county, held at Lewisburg, on the 7th instant, the following nominations to be voted for at the October election, were made:—Capt. D. A. Irwin, late of the 12th Pa. cavalry, was nominated for the Legislature; M. Driesbach, for Associate Judge; C. H. Hassenpling, for Prothonotary; Alfred Hayes, District Attorney; Michael Brown, for County Commissioner; John Hays, Treasurer.

The Berks county Union Convention met in Reading, on Monday. The Convention endorsed the policy of President Johnson and Governor Curtin. Col. George W. Alexander, Capt. E. H. Rauch, H. S. Eckert and Dr. E. C. Kitchen were chosen delegates to the Union State Convention, and instructed to support veteran soldiers for nomination. A strong resolution was also adopted for the appointment of Col. Alexander as Assessor for that district, and the removal of Mr. J. Sutton from the said office. At an early stage of the proceedings a number of delegates from the country withdrew, considering the proceedings improperly excluded from committees. They held a second meeting, and nominated to the State Convention Wm. M. Baird, Capt. J. M. Meredith, Capt. Daniel G. Rhoades and Adam M. Schenour.

TEA PERFORMING AS POWDER!—A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, before hot water is put upon it, will yield double the amount of exhilarating qualities. Another writer says that "if a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, is put into the tea-pot you will make the tea infuse in one-half the time."

Movements of Gen. Grant.

TORONTO, C. W., August 9.—Gen. Grant and staff arrived here this morning from Montreal this morning, and immediately departed in a steamer for Niagara Falls. A large crowd assembled at the railroad station, although his arrival was not generally known, and an impromptu hand-shaking took place. There was a call upon the General for a speech, but to this call he replied with a smile and a shake of the head.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—The official report of the election in Gallatin county, for Congressmen, shows the following result: Ward, 357; Smith, 275.

Returns from Paducah show that the entire Democratic ticket is elected throughout the First District, and that Trimble (Democrat) get a majority of 5,000 for Congress.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Mr. Daniel Miller, of Oswego county, died this morning at his son's residence in this city, from injuries received yesterday from a runaway horse.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

A Government Defaulter.

Ninety-five Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Negro Publishing Association.

Aid for Mrs. Davis.

PETITIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF WIRZ

Utilization of Negro Labor in Alabama.

Soldiers Cemetery at Andersonville.

EVIDENCE OF REBEL CRUELTY

Rebel Guerrilla Moseby Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

The Government is advised that the

Defalcation of A. P. Sicne,

Late Collector of Internal Revenue at Columbus, Ohio, and for three successive terms, Treasurer of that State, will amount to at least ninety-five thousand dollars. His bondsmen are represented here by counsel, and there is little expectation that much, if any of the money will be collected from them.

It is a singular fact, authenticated, however, by no less authority than the Treasurer of the United States, that there have not been two hundred thousand dollars collected on official bonds since the foundation of the Government. The money was all gambled away by Stone, and much of it within ten days before his suicide. It has been proposed to have the military authorities lay their hands on the gamblers and make them disgorge.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge.

Is here to secure, as is understood, the pardon of one of his rebel sons.

Colored Publishing Association.

The negroes may not know enough to vote, but those in Philadelphia evidently think themselves able to assume the position of public instructors. They have an organization entitled the "Social, Civil and Statistical Association of the Colored people of Pennsylvania," which has entered upon the work of publishing political documents. They say they have $40,000 subscribed from negroes alone to spend in this new society for the diffusion of sound political information this year. Their first publication is the recent speech of Judge Kelley's on the safeguards of personal liberty.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe.

Of Louisiana, is hard at work trying to secure the pardon of his brother-in-law, Senator Yulee, of Florida, who is confined in Fort Pulaski.

The rebel sympathizers here are secretly circulating among those of their own persuasion, a subscription paper in aid of

Mrs. Jeff. Davis

and family, who are, in the language of the petition, in very needy circumstances. The appeal is liberally responded to by the resident secessionists. Several having subscribed five hundred dollars each.

One hundred letters per day, on an average, are received by General Underwood, President of the Military Commission for the

Trial of Wirz,

the Andersonville jailor, from officers and soldiers who suffered imprisonment there, begging to be summoned as witnesses against the wretch. Many of them offer to come at their own expense.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has applied to President Johnson for permission to visit her husband, at Fortress Monroe. Her request has not yet been granted.

A delegation of Alabamians arrived here to-day to consult with the Freedmen's Bureau in regard to the

Utilization of Negro Labor

In that State. The planters there, while conceding that slavery is a dead letter, ask that their late slaves shall be bound to them for a certain term of years, or in other words, be returned to slavery again, urging in defence of the plan that the negroes will be benefitted by it. Unfortunately for them, their logic is not appreciated by General Howard.

Two hundred and fifty

Applications for Pardon

Came in to the Attorney General's office to-day, mostly from Virginia, of the twenty thousand dollar class.

Captain D. A. Stockton.

Commissary of Subsistence, has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, the value of Government property which he misappropriated.

Soldiers' Cemetery at Andersonville, Georgia.

The following is an extract from a letter received here to-day from Capt. J. N. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster in charge of the party sent to Andersonville, Georgia, to lay out the soldiers' cemetery there. The letter is dated July 29th: We are encamped within one hundred yards of the prison pen of Andersonville, and it is in the fullest sense of the term, nothing more than a pen—a human pen—where about thirty thousand of our soldiers were huddled together in an enclosure less than two hundred yards long and scarcely one hundred yards wide, where they were exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun, and the shivering winds of winter.

More than fifteen thousand men worn out by exposure and suffering are buried here. This prison pen should never be permitted to be destroyed, but should stand until its stockades fall to the ground by decay, that unbelievers in the North may look on this ground and convince themselves of the inhuman cruelties perpetrated by the rebels upon our prisoners. There are about 13,000 head-boards yet to letter.

The Commissary General of Prisoners is engaged in settling the accounts of

Released Paroled Rebel Prisoners.

Preparatory to their final discharge. He is also preparing a statement showing the number of prisoners taken by both sides during the war, the number of deaths, &c. There are only eight or ten prisoners of war in confinement, who, it is understood, will soon be released.

Crops in Alabama.

The reports received from Alabama by the Freedmen's Bureau state that the crops in that State are excellent considering the circumstances under which they were planted. There will be an abundance of corn and bacon to last the entire population of the State a year. There is some scarcity of provisions in several of the northern counties, but the abundance elsewhere will compensate for that. As a general thing the negroes remain on the plantations and get fair wages from their late masters who appear to accept the new order of things with a good grace. There is very little pauperism among the blacks, but a great deal among the poor whites, many of whom subsist wholly upon rations furnished them by the Government

Of seventy arrivals to-day at one of the principal hotels thirty were Southerners. The White House was crowded to-day with the beggared chivalry.

The Notorious Guerilla, Moseby.

Was arrested in Alexandria to-day, and will be held subject to the orders of Gen. Augur. He is charged with violation of his parole.

Fire in Buffalo, New York.

BUFFALO, August 9.—Farrar, Trefts & Knight's Lafayette machine shops, on Ohio street, near Washington, were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is heavy. S. & F. J. White's edge tool and spade factory, adjoining, was injured. The steam engine works of G. W. Tifft, Sons & Co., were in imminent danger, but escaped injury.

Exciting Race at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 9.—The first race to-day for three year olds, one and a half mile dash, was won by the Revenue colt Baltimore. Oliata second. Time 2:41¾. The second race, for two year olds, one mile dash, was won by Wm. Hunter's colt; time 1:48¾. The third race, for all ages, one and a quarter miles, was won by Archola. Nellie Graves second. Time 2:13.

Banking Superintendent Appointed.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Governor Fenton has appointed Mr. Edward Hand Superintendent of the Banking Department. Mr. Hand has been the Deputy Superintendent for the last fourteen years.

Sailing of Steamer Scotia.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer Scotia sailed to-day taking $500,000 in 5-20's. She took no specie.

Atlantic Cable.

REPORTS FROM VALENTIA.

The Defects in the Cable.

Cause of them Discovered and Remedied

Latest from Aspy Bay.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Valentia correspondent of the London *Times*, of the 27th, gives the following account of the first defect in the Atlantic cable.

When about eighty miles off the land, with dead calm weather, the ship going six knots an hour, and the cable running out as softly as a slack rope, and the usual test being sent, when suddenly those to and from the shore gave most serious indications of fault insulation. The utmost alarm was felt on this discovery. The connections of the instruments was carefully re-examined, and the most rigid exactness observed in the final tests. All gave the same result, and what was a still more certain and ominous proof, the return currents from Valentia showed

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

Unemployed Generals.

There exists a universal desire to reduce the expenses of the government to the point of strict necessity, and people devote themselves with much assiduity to the task of suggesting where in the reduction can be made. We join most earnestly in the desire for retrenchment, and are anxious for the day when it can be said that there is not one dollar improperly expended. But in reducing the national expenses we should be guided by considerations as to the rights and interests of others. A subject of no little importance at present is the disposal of the large number of Major and Brigadier Generals, whose services have been rendered unnecessary by the ending of the war. It involves a no inconsiderable amount of money, and should be disposed of in a way in which justice will be done not only to the government, but the individuals concerned. The Chicago *Republican*, in an article on this subject, says, that when the government three months ago requested general officers to resign, BURNSIDE, SIGEL, SCHURZ, and one or two others relinquished their commissions. We quote from the article:

> We lament to see our Generals so backward in returning to civil life, and so backward in resuming the commissions as lieutenants, captains and majors in the regular army which some of them temporarily laid aside for higher places among volunteers. Some of them hold commissions in the regular army. Are these not aware that there is a noble manhood in descending to a lower range of duty and power? The man who cheerfully and without the thought of repining, exchanges the star of a general for the bars of a captain, is a person whose magnanimity of soul many a hero of the battle might well look up to with curious admiration.

We do not think that it is unreasonable to ask officers to resign who were commissioned from civil life. They assumed the military vocation because of the war. The war being over, the motive for retaining their commissions no longer exists, and they can retire to the pursuits of civil life, commended by the country for their deeds.

But there is another class of Generals whom in fairness and justness we should not ask to resign until the Government prepares a way for them to do so without humiliation. We refer to officers of the lesser grades in the regular army, who were worthily made Major and Brigadier Generals of volunteers. Such men entered the Military Academy when youths, and have served the country faithfully and well until now. Generally speaking, they are acquainted with no other business, and when they cease to be general officers of volunteers, they must descend to their rank in the regular army. When the way is prepared for them we have no hesitancy in believing that men who so gallantly upheld the national cause in the din and carnage of battle, will as gallantly submit to be deprived of the commissions they fought under so gloriously during the late war. But how can they be returned to their Lieutenancies and Captaincies without humiliation?

It must be remembered that there are regular officers ranking as Majors, Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels, who never saw a field of battle during the war, but were doing duty in the North, where the labor was light and the danger none. To require the general officers we speak of to return to subordinate positions under them we hold to be manifestly unjust. Men who commanded magnificent Divisions and Corps in the hundreds of glorious battles which grace the history of four years of war, and earned for themselves reputations which will never die, should never be required to become subordinate to others who never faced the enemy. We do not mean to reflect upon the latter class of officers, for the duty assigned to them they performed well; but those for whom we speak accomplished the overthrow of the rebellion, and wrought out with their swords the blessed peace which now pervades the land. And now it is proposed to unqualifiedly request them to resign.

Such a course we hold to be ungrateful. Economy is the great necessity of the present. But the economy is false that seeks the humiliation of the heroes who have shed so much glory on the American name. Unless the government can retire such general officers in a way that they can retain their self respect and well earned dignity, we shall favor their retention in their present rank, as a partial recognition of their faithful services to the country in the darkest hours of peril. We cannot afford to be ungrateful.

The Prayer for the President.

An exchange referring to the recent pastoral letter of Bishop WILMER, of Alabama, instructing the clergy in his diocese to use the established form of prayer for the President of the United States, when civil authority shall be restored, says;

> We suppose an Episcopalian has the same right to pray for or omit praying for any person that is possessed by those who are not members of the church. There seems to have obtained in this country a different rule. The clergy of that church have been reminded by bayonets in the vicinity of their pastoral charge they were to pray for those whom the officer in command of the bayonets might designate, and to forbear supplication for those whom he thought improper subjects for prayer.

The Legislative power of the Episcopal Church has established a form of prayer for the President to be used at every morning and evening service *without any exception*. The church has made no provision for its omission on any occasion, and whenever it is omitted a rebellious spirit prompts the clergyman. The clergy never were required to pray for persons designated by an officer commanding bayonets, nor were they ever interfered with except to prevent them dismissing rebellious notions from their pulpits. If there be any fault in requiring the Episcopal clergy to pray for the President, it is the fault of the church in which they have voluntarily taken orders.

As for Bishop WILMER'S instructions they clearly indicate that he is instigated by the old rebellious spirit, for he states a falsehood when he says that the prayer has reference to the "civil authority." The language of the prayer is, "The President of the United States, and all others in authority." The word "civil" does not occur in the whole prayer. At all events, if it did, the position of the Bishop would not be improved. The President is by virtue of his office, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and in that capacity is exercising the authority of his office in Alabama, and as such the Episcopal clergy are bound to read the prayer prescribed in his behalf by their church. As the Bishop distinctly recognizes the church in this country," we cannot reconcile his blundering better with anything but his persistent treason.

A number of public spirited and wealthy gentlemen in New York, convinced that something ought to be done to furnish houses for laboring men, are building a block of twenty-four nice, plain brick houses in Williamsburg. The houses will be furnished with gas and water, and will be sold for $3,500 each or rented.

So says an exchange. There is no city in the country, we venture to say, where dwellings for families in moderate circumstances, yet able to pay rents ranging from $150 to $300 per annum, are so much needed as Pittsburgh. It is a fact which should impress itself on the minds of our men of wealth, that on this account families which would have been valuable acquisitions to the community have been compelled to abandon projects for removing to Pittsburgh, whose business has thus missed the addition of men of enterprise and intelligence. Cases of this sort are not few. Our city is as nearly full as it can well be, and its prosperity in the future depends in no small degree on the provision for new comers. Capital appears to be drifting into nearly everything else but dwelling houses, which are more needed than anything else, and which, it is believed would be a good investment.

It is not our purpose to do more than draw attention to the subject, and to express the hope that the class of capitalists and others, to whom the community is in the habit of looking to move first in whatever relates to the good of community and the prosperity of our city, will turn their attention to it.

CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—The Philadelphia *Gazette* is comparing that city with New York in several respects, and as to churches makes it out the metropolis of the country, thus: Number of churches in Philadelphia, 363; in New York, 305. In Philadelphia are located the American Sunday School Union, the great publication houses of both branches of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Baptist Church, and that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of this province is the primate of that Church in the United States.

MAYOR GUNTHER has prepared a special message to the Common Council of New York concerning the Russian Plague and the westward advance of the cholera, concluding with the recommendation that the city be thoroughly cleansed. Had the Mayor included in the list of infliction, threatened and actual, himself and the horde of thieving contractors, and recommended that the cleaning out process be extended accordingly, he would have shown himself to be a practical man.

A Donegal grand juror writes to the London *Times* boasting that in the assizes there has not among 240,000 people, been a single case to try, and the Judges are reduced to fishing in order to kill time.

A New View of Gen. Lee's Case.

DR. J. E. SNODGRASS has written a letter to the Lieut. Governor of Maryland, suggesting that General ROBERT E. LEE be indicted by the authorities of Maryland for the invasion of that State. He urges that if the National authorities feel themselves bound by the terms granted by GRANT to the rebel chief not to proceed against him for treason to the United States, sue and bring to justice the guilty parties. He claims that the South is estopped from combatting the soundness of his position. JACOB THOMPSON, in a recent letter, said: "On the subject of treason, the United States could declare no act treason, except the making of war upon the United States, and the giving of aid and comfort to the enemy. Each State, however, being sovereign, and having a larger scope of powers, could declare almost any act treason." In addition to theory the South has furnished a precedent. The case of JOHN BROWN is a remarkable parallel to that of GEN. LEE. He levied war upon Virginia and was tried for his offense and executed. He surrendered to the National military forces, and the general government did not attempt to question the right of Virginia to indict and punish him. To the same authority did LEE surrender, and there appears to be no right in the National Government to prevent Maryland or Pennsylvania—which has a stronger case if possible than Maryland, the most enthusiastic rebel never having claimed her as a part of the Confederacy—from indicting and punishing him for invasion.

Dr. SNODGRASS quotes a portion of the indictment against JOHN BROWN, as "Commander-in-Chief" of his "usurped government," and says that the whole document would be wonderfully appropriate as an indictment against LEE, by the mere substitution of his and his associates' names for "JOHN BROWN" and his, and the name, for instance, of Antietam for that of "Harper's Ferry," and of Washington county for "Jefferson," and Maryland for "Virginia." He claims that the parallel is most complete, save in the degree of criminality, morally considered, and the amount of property and number of lives destroyed. The wonderfully significant facts are not to be passed over without notice that General LEE, as "Colonel ROBERT E. LEE, U. S. A.," was a participant in the scenes which closed with JOHN BROWN'S execution, and that it was to him, as the commander of the United States forces, that BROWN surrendered.

How frightful is LEE'S crime, compared with that for which JOHN BROWN died upon the scaffold! The lives taken in BROWN'S invasion of Virginia were counted by units, while those taken by LEE in his invasion of Maryland were counted by thousands. The property destroyed by BROWN was easily estimated; that by LEE remains as yet incalculable. BROWN fought for a cause he believed to be just; LEE for a cause he knew to be wicked and unholy. While sympathising for BROWN in his erratic enterprise, the justice of his punishment was universally conceded. LEE himself aided in and justified it. Is there as much reason to exteuuate LEE'S crimes as there was to throw the mantle of charity, mercy and forgiveness over the erring enthusiasm of old JOHN BROWN? There is not. Should not the fate meted out to JOHN BROWN, with the aid and concurrence of ROBERT E. LEE, be certainly and inexorably meted out to himself? This is the tenor of Dr. SNODGRASS' letter, which will in due time, we doubt not, receive the calm and deliberate attention the importance of the subject demands.

Lucid Style.

In the estimation of some critical writers, one of the highest qualities of style is obscurity. The remark has been attributed to TALLEYRAND, rather dubiously, however, that the greatest skill of a diplomatist consists in so using language as to conceal his meaning. DEAN SWIFT, and we believe HISTORIANES before him, affirm that many people judge of a composition as they do of a well—thinking it deep because it is dark.

We give a few samples from the "Literature" Department of a late number of the *Nation*. Speaking of military men as authors, it says: "The pen has already *replaced* the sword in the hands of many of our most accomplished officers." The following may be taken as specimens of stately dimness:

> The great problem of all—from whence the power to rise in the scale of civilization was derived: whether it was merely the concentration of a certain proportion of forces, that we see in their first contest with an inimate and inanimate nature, struggling for the assurance of a rude animal defence, or whether the necessary energy was imparted by outward pressure—is yet a mystery. The slow and painful steps that the self-evolution of our present civilization would require make a demand upon the chronology of history that the most accepted systems are by no means equal to meet.
>
> It would be very wrong indeed for Americans to attempt to conceal from themselves, or gloss over for others, the fact that, for some reasons, theological controversies and discussions are neither as a general thing high enough in character nor interest more than a very few of little authority or position among us, nor again, even when the case is different, at all likely to be settled on any ground more stable or trustworthy than the decisions of a council or synod.
>
> And we must not make a mistake here, and suppose that this progress will be towards a mere uniformity—a mere homogeneousness with nothing beyond. But it will be, just as many discords may be made to make together the most perfect harmony, just as opposing winds and storms and the bright sun, different from them all, make together the earth to be beautifully fair as a garden of the Lord.

After a few unimportant changes, the plan of the working-men's College in London will be found to be one of the most remarkable adaptations to the present condition of things in the South, and, it might be added, to the uneducated foreign people in our larger cities, who are so sadly perverting from the rich, noble use it might be into most miserable useless vinegar, destined at no great distance of time, to be an ugly question in our politics.

LATELY the friends of MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS have made repeated attempts to communicate with him, all of which were unsuccessful. They were a part of the scheme whereof the meeting in New York, to take steps for his defense, was a prominent feature, and all relate to the ensuing trial of the rebel chief. It is plain that DAVIS' friends do not doubt that the Government is thoroughly in earnest in regard to him, and that he will be duly tried, and, if found guilty, executed. They are acting on this idea, but they have not gained access to DAVIS, nor will they.

THE order to Gen. SHERIDAN to reduce his force in Texas as rapidly and to as small a number as possible, has effectually disposed of the sensation stories of a collison on the Rio Grande, and removed all ground of suspicion abroad. It is estimated that Gen. SHERIDAN will be able to razee his army to fifteen thousand or less, which will be nearly all black infantry,—a proceeding which alone will save the country thirty millions annually.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Of Lord Brougham a London letter says: "His face has become thin and withered; his nose and chin are making near acquaintance; his frame is bent; and when he walked—which he did all the time, no matter who was speaking—it was with steps two or three inches at a time. As he went about, various Lords came and took his hands, and upon every occasion he had to lay his lame hand upon, peered in his ear, upon which he would shake the hand he held, again and again, continuing the process to what must have been a very uncomfortable extent, I should think. In short, it the old man's mind is (as I should think from his recent voluminous absurdities) as doubled up and shaky as his body, I think we may have reason to deal tenderly with his silly speeches about America."

THE COTTON QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—The London *Times'* correspondent says that the cotton question is far from settled yet, and the great doubt as to the American production hinders all calculation. Before the war England paid £8,600,000 a year for cotton, of which £3,000,000 went to the United States. Now, for a half supply she pays nearly double that amount—say £16,000,000. China, Japan, India, from which so much was expected, are practical failures. The best they can do is to supply limited quantities of an inferior grade at double the price. Egypt does a little better, but not enough. If labor can be reorganized in the South so as to produce cotton in former quantities and at former prices, America may again have the monopoly and supply the world.

LOST HER "DIAMENT"—The Albany *Evening Journal* says that the shoddy aristocracy at Saratoga have great difficulty in wearing their unusual advancements. One unfortunate dunce of cleaginous development actually went through the martyrdom of dressing fifteen times before supper on Tuesday. A young damsel at table in one of the hotels yesterday astonished the crowd by exclaiming "Lor, mar I've dropped my diament into the gravy!" A vigorous search for the lost jewel—a stomacher pin—was made in the kitchen refuse, but unsuccessfully. It is only worth $1,200, and papa comes within Toodles' definition of a gentleman, "He don't care a darn."

A PARIS BONNET.—A Paris correspondent writes: "Last Thurday I saw one bonnet which I am sure must be the extreme of the present fashion. Madame de Z——'s bonnot consisted of two ounces of gold beaten into a band, and four square inches of black lace, the whole to conclude with a gold button, which fastened one end of the lace over the other. Just then came the Marquis de T——, the greatest Anglomaniac in France. 'Marquis, did you ever see nothing?' 'Nothing, my good boy—how see nothing?' 'Then come and look at one of your country women's bonnets.'"

The recent fall in cotton at Liverpool is said to have been based on the apparently semi-official statement of the Treasury Department that there were over 2,500,000 bales still in the South, and the advice of a leading American organ to the English people, that such an amount would certainly be forthcoming. As John Bull is the most gullable individual in the world, he swallowed the whole down as gospel truth, and commenced getting rid of his cotton at a fall equal to from one to two cents per pound.

OUR CROP CORRESPONCENCE.

GRAPES.

The Vineyards on Lake Erie Shore—A Great Wine-Growing District.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, O., August 4, 1865.

Leaving Sandusky and passing east along the lake, you observe frequent patches of vineyard. At Vermillion considerable attention has been given to the vine. Mr. Werk, of Cincinnati, one of the oldest and largest grape growers about that city, lately purchased 400 acres for vineyard purposes, on the shore, not far from the village. At the mouth of Black river and at Avon Point lands are also being bought and planted. Recently several farms of stiff clay soil, on the Point have been purchased by parties from New York. A few miles further east, at Dover Bay, in Cuyahoga county, several hundred acres have been bought during the past year, and devoted to grapes. An organization called the "Dover Bay Grape and Wine Company," with about 300 acres, already have near thirty covered with flourishing vines. They propose, another season, to erect a capacious cellar and fruit house, so as to afford a home market for all the grapes grown on Dover Bay.

It is astonishing to witness the changes effected by the grape interest upon the face of things along the lake in a few short months, where the clay was so tenacious and cold as hardly to produce a crop of white beans; where only hovels were seen, for half starved tenants, upon old and abandoned clearings, and where blackberries and huckleberries only seemed profitable, you now behold smooth fields, thoroughly underdrained, rich with growing vines, and comfortable dwellings, with all the signs of improvement and wealth. I claim no skill as a prophet, when I say that ten years hence the lake shore from Cleveland to Sandusky will look like the famous grape regions of the Rhine.

I have visited nearly all the wine-growing districts of our country, this side of California, and do not hesitate to say that, so far as I have observed, none of them can equal the Southern shore of lake Erie. The soil, the atmosphere, and the range of temperature, as governed by so large a body of water immediately on the North, conspire to render it peculiarly favorable to the grape. The clay soil ripens the Catawba about two weeks earlier than the sandy and gravelly, and produces a larger percentage of grape sugar, and consequently a more valuable wine. The constant evaporation from the lake, so far from producing fogs and mildew, seems to render the atmosphere pure and to confer an almost entire freedom from everything like rust or mildew. I am informed by the venerable Dr. Kirtland, one of our most accurate observers, who resides near Rocky river, east of Dover Bay, that during his residence of over twenty years on the shore, he has never seen more than two occasions of heavy fog, and then the atmosphere was all clear again in an hour or two.

In spring the *low temperature* of the water compared with that of the land, keeps vegetation back. Around Pittsburgh, and along the river, peach trees are in full bloom, while along the lake the buds are yet wrapped in their winter coats. The frosts that nip your blossoms of late, I opine, are not felt beside the lake. When first trees bloom up there, hardly a frost ever touches them. And in autumn, the high temperature of so large a body of water, warms the atmosphere and protects vegetation from the frosts, that at Pittsburgh and even further South, will cut the foliage and end the season of growth and processes of natural ripening. The high perfection of the Catawba grape, as ripened on the Islands and south shore of lake Erie, is due in a great measure to the long warm autumn enjoyed by it there. D.

Fayette County.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FAYETTE SPRINGS, August 7.

I see you are anxious to obtain information in regard to the crops of the country. From observation and inquiry since my arrival here, I find that the crops in this part of Pennsylvania are generally excellent, especially hay, rye, oats and corn. Buckwheat, a great mountain crop, is looking well, and potatoes are generally good, but some of the very early planted are found a little defective at the heart, owing, perhaps to wet weather and rapid growth. The potatoes in the cold glady land in the mountains it is said never fail, and they command one-fifth more in the market, owing to their superior quality and flavor. They have in former years, yielded over 500 bushels to the acre. The wheat crop is the only failure, owing to the dry weather, the straw is short, the grains are small and the yield in many cases will not exceed that of half an ordinary crop. A. W. M.

Crops in Central Ohio.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBIANA, Ohio, August 8, 1865.

Fruit and other items of interest, picked up during a little trip through Wayne, Richmond, Knox and Muskingum counties, Ohio, may find a place in your paper. While in Knox county I saw some very fine apples, and ate some fine pears. Farmers told me that they "had lots of cherries" there this season, and expect a fair crop of fall fruit. Muskingum county has finished me all very fine, with excellent peaches and plums. The "keepers of the vineyards," represented the grape (that "choicest gift") as abundant, except that "if it did'nt quit raining they would more than half spoil." Rain is indeed plenty—eight and a half inches last month, to one and a half some months in Ohio. I never seen the lake shore so universally swollen as they are now through those counties.

Going from Newark through Mount Vernon to Mansfield you would suppose nothing was planted but *corn*—it does promise an excellent crop. Farmers say they never saw such crops of hay and barley as they had, but much of both was spoiled by the heavy rains. If it keeps this way, they say, clover will never seed. There is no fruit in Wayne county. W. C. F.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Louisville *Journal* is sorry to say that the keepers of the guerrilla prisons have many felons on their hands.

Southern papers announce the death of Col. T. J. Gaines, one of the editors of the Montgomery *Mail*.

Twenty-two colored persons were baptized in the Potomac on Sunday by the city missionary of the Calvary Baptist Church, Washington.

3,040,240 acres were located in July, 1865, at the Land Office at Margerette, Michigan, with agricultural scrip.

"I mourn for my bleeding country," said a certain army contractor to General Sheridan. "So you ought, you scoundrel," replied Sheridan, "for nobody has bled her more than you have."

There are now no less than eleven monitors lying off the Philadelphia Navy-yard and at Kaighn's Point, including the double-turret. The latter goes shortly to sea; the rest will go out of commission.

The Old School Presbyterian Church show the following statistics for the year ending May, 1865: Ministers, 2,301; Churches, 2,629; members added, 18,886; communicants, 212,150; contributed for all purposes, $2,797,638.

It is said that the reason Ford's Theatre is to be made fire proof is because the rebel archives which are to be preserved there, are incendiary documents and were used in firing the Southern heart.

A correspondent in the Washington *Chronicle* says that the rebel General Early has not been in that city since the suppression of the rebellion, and that he is not in consequence guilty of doing and saying the things charged against him lately.

A writer in the Petersburg *Express* says that Gen. Lee would have died rather than ask for pardon so far as his own feelings were concerned. He was moved to do so by the fact that a number of southern young men intended to expatriate themselves and he thought it to be his duty to set them an example by remaining a citizen of the United States.

Sax, of Sax-horn celebrity, has just finished another extraordinary invention, by which the sound of all brass wind instruments can be increased to a marvellous extent, so that a band of six instruments can make as much noise as a regiment. The news of this will be very interesting to young lovers who like to give serenades. But fancy a band of amateurs with these contrivances!

PERSONAL.

Edwin Forrest is seriously ill in Philadelphia. Letters have been received in Washington from Alex. H. Stephens, in which he speaks of his health as "very precarious," but not from any lack of nourishing food or kind treatment at the hands of those who have him in charge. It is the close confinement which he complains of as undermining his constitution, which has been very feeble for several years.

Mrs. Johnson, from all accounts, is a lady very much like the late Mrs. Henry Clay, caring nothing for city life or gay society, but finding peace and content in the calm, unobtrusive pleasures of the domestic life of her own family. Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter, the wife of the new Senator from Tennessee, Judge Patterson, will, it is said, do the honors of the White House. She seems a lady every way capable of appearing to advantage in that high and difficult sphere of life.

Gen. Sherman was invited to attend the Fourth of July celebration in Boston. The invitation reached him at Lancaster, Ohio, only a few days since; but the General replied promptly, concluding with the following characteristic language: "Should the accidents and chances of life ever bring me near you, I shall take especial pride in being the guest of your great city, and whilst you rejoice in the possession of wealth, commerce, and all the advantages of a finished society, I beg you to make due allowances for us of your own race, who must struggle with nature and human passions and prejudices before we can hope to enjoy the peace and stability you now enjoy."

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

jy14-1m

DUNSEATH & CO., No. 56 Fifth street, are agents in Pittsburgh for the American Watch Company's Watches.

ALL ABOUT NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of Quarterly Reports—Banks of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts—New Banks—Grand Totals.

The following abstract of quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States exhibits their condition on the morning of the first Monday of July of the present year, before the commencement of business on said day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$361,306,477 66
Overdrafts	1,136,265 12
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	11,231,577 28
Expense Account	3,158,165 94
Premiums Paid	2,243,210 31
Remittances and other Cash Items	41,341,901 59
Due from National Banks	76,977,338 59
Due from other Banks	26,078,028 01
United States Bonds and other United States Securities	291,741,830 01
Bills of other Banks	21,651,826 91
Specie	9,437,099 40
Other Lawful Money	868,420,165 84
Other Items	12,569,130 38
Aggregate	$1,126,455,481 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$325,834,558 69
Surplus Fund	31,303,365 64
Notes in Circulation	131,452,158 00
Individual Deposits	396,513,573 98
United States Deposits	58,032,720 67
Dividends unpaid	4,722,725 54
Due to National Banks	78,761,169 61
Due to other Banks	79,591,594 93
Profits	24,159,698 17
Other Items	462,871 02
Aggregate	$1,126,455,481 66

The aggregate resources of the National Banks in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are as follows:

New York City	$228,714,458 45
New York State	139,067,459 91
Boston	115,735,934 57
State of Massachusetts	203,602,421 01
Philadelphia	80,811,288 21
State of Pennsylvania	188,819,015 69
Total	$1,165,773,982 91

The following national banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, August 5th:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Frontier	Eastport, Me	$75,000
Polonki	Fredonia, N. Y.	50,000
Fulton	New York City	500,000
National Exchange	Greenville, R. I	150,000
Hanover	New York City	500,000
Kent	Charlestown, Md	50,000
Merchants'	St. Louis, Mo	700,000
Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia	Point Pleasant, W. V.	180,000
Capital of new banks		$2,305,000
Previously authorized		375,469,281
Whole number of national banks authorized to date, 1,561, with an aggregate capital of		$377,774,281
Amount of circulation issued to national banks for the week		4,500,110
Previously issued		161,291,490
Total circulation issued to date		$165,791,490

MARRIED.

RICKEY—HUMES—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday evening, August 8, by the Rev. Jos. Robinson, J. W. RICKEY to Miss SUE E. HUMES, all of the city. No cards.

DIED:

WOODS—CHARLES, infant son of Robert Woods, Esq., and Sarah L. Woods.

The friends and acquaintance of his parents, in Union township, TO-DAY, (August 10) at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave W. S. Jackson's Livery Stable, Fourth street, at 12½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Indigo, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.

GILLESPIE, CLARAN & CO.,
Druggists, 55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

A SURE CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague,
A Sure Cure for Fever and Ague.

Manufactured and Sold only at
Manufactured and Sold only at
Manufactured and Sold only at
Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 81 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 81 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.
No. 81 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fourth st.

aug10-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100 BARRELS
Rosendale Cement,
For sale by STURGEON BROTHERS,
aug10 w 303 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the capital stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira R. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA R. McVAY,
Jy20-tf Treasurer.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the CLARARD OIL COMPANY, at the office, No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, August 10, 1865, at 2 P. M. All parties interested are invited to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order,

M. MOFFETT, President.

Attest: PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1865.
aug10-2t

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL CO.,

Have this day declared a dividend (No. 20) of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 14th inst.

E. WESTERVELT, Secy.

aug10-6t

UTILITY WORKS.—McLEAN & STROUS, sole manufacturers of Utility Lock, Utility Shutter and Blind Hinges and McLEAN'S PATENT WINDOW SASH SUPPORTERS. Also manufacture superior Counter Scales, Grindstone Hangings, Cast Iron Strap Hinges, and a general assortment of Builders' and Cabinet Hardware. Sash Weights and Sad Irons, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. Office and warehouse,

No. 153 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.
au10-1y

FOR SALE---
A RARE CHANCE.

Owing to the ill health of the subscriber, he offers for sale the Grocery Store and Feed Store and Stock on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Pride street, where he has carried on the business for twelve years. It is the

MOST DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND

in the city, having a large number of first-class customers. Possession will be given immediately. For terms apply on the premises, of

GUSTAV THUMM,
au10-6t Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Pride st.

TWO MORE WEEKS
OF THE
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
CLOAKS,
AT THE
PITTBURGH,
Cloak and Mantilla Store,
NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME
FOR ANY LADY IN WANT OF
A SUMMER GARMENT,
TO
Procure One at a Very Low Price,
As we are making room for
Our Fall Stock,
Which we will have in by the 25th instant.
M. J. SPENCE.
au10

GREAT SALE.

There will be sold at public auction at the

U. S. Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.,

At 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, the 7th of September, 1865, several hundred tons of

SCRAP IRON.

It will be offered in lots of twenty or thirty tons of each kind, to suit purchasers.

Terms—Five per cent. to be paid on day of sale, and balance within six days thereafter.

COMMANDANT,
au10-4mecod U. S. Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED—OPERATOR ON SEWING-MACHINE. Must be a neat sewer by hand. Inquire at No. 6 Grant street. Steady employment and good wages. au10-2t

WANTED---BOARDING AND A furnished room, by the 1st of September, for a single gentleman. Address R. H. BROWN, 308 Pennsylvania avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED--AN ENERGETIC MAN in every township of Allegheny county, to sell a new patent, by which he can average from $5 to $10 per day. Address "PATENT," this office. aug9-tf

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY and practically acquainted with the white lead business, to take sole charge of a manufactory in Philadelphia, either on interest or a salary. Apply at McKNIGHT & CO.'S, Water street.

aug9-2t

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO CANvass for the "Life of Lincoln," by Dr. Holland, (Timothy Titcomb,)—the best subscription work of the day. Forty thousand subscribers already. Terms liberal. For territory apply personally or by letter to JOHN A. EMERY, General Agent, No. 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug9-3t

WANTED HOUSE. WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a quiet, clean street, Allegheny. Inquire Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au8-tf

WANTED—A CAPABLE MANAGER to run an Iron Furnace properly in Ohio. One furnishing cash preferred. Address, stating terms and giving references, or apply to GEORGE F. WORK, Philadelphia. jy28-11t

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

jy28-dawlm

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GEORGE COLHOUN ..... WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA,
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 38 WOOD STREET,
Jy15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

JONES & HIPPLE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PICKLED FISH,
No. 216 N. Wharves,
jy6-3m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors ☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

C. REITER ..... J. A. GRAFF

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 213 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
BIRMINGHAM, LEASON & Co., "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap2—aug22-6m

GARDNER, BURT & CO.,
STORAGE AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Proprietors of the Union Railway Ship and Canal Grain Elevators. Storage capacity, 250,000 bushels. Office and Warehouse adjoining Elevator,
No. 197 Merwin street, Cleveland, O.

Dealers in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Agents for the "Salt Company of Onondaga." Salt sold always at the Company's prices.

Salt, Water Lime, Flour, Grain, &c.

By car-loads, received or to be shipped on the C. C. & I. C. & P., C. & E. C. & P., or A. & G. W. (narrow gauge) Railroads. Flour and Grain delivered or loaded directly in our warehouse, saving expense of drayage.

We give personal attention to the filling of orders for

Produce & Merchandize on Commission.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

We are prepared to receive and store, by Canal, Lake or Rail (without drayage), GRINDSTONES, STAVES, MARBLE, LUMBER, and coarse Freights of all kinds, having the only

ONLY DERRICKS IN THE CITY

For the transfer of heavy Freights.

Refer to Banks and business men generally. jy22-1m

"THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,"
DEVOTED TO
Literature, General News,
AND THE
INTERESTS OF WORKING-MEN,
WILL BE ISSUED
Saturday Morning.

For sale by newsdealers, newsboys, and at the office, 75 Third street. JOY & ANDREWS, Publishers.

au9-2t

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Freights will be received at Duquesne Depot Passenger Railroad, foot of Liberty street, for all stations on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad where the company has agencies. W. B. SPEER,
au8-2t Superintendent.

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.

For terms, apply to H. SPEER,
au8-6t Manchester Savings Bank.

HOPE PIC-NIC.
THE SECOND ANNUAL PIC-NIC
Of the Hope Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1 will be held at Glenwood Grove, on THURSDAY, August 10, 1865. Trains will leave the Connellsville Depot at 7.55, 8.50 and 11 A. M., and 1 o'clock and 3.40 P. M. au9-2t

OPENING OF THE IRON CITY HOTEL.

The above hotel, 202 Pennsylvania avenue, will be opened on THURSDAY, August 10, with a famous lunch and bowl of Punch. A cordial invitation to attend is herewith tendered to my friends and the public generally. B. H. LUBBERS,
(Successor of Wm. Wetmore.)

☞ Lunch every mor

The Daily Commercial

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Paintings in the Saloons of Dusseldorf—The Great Dresden Shooting Festival—Pittsburghers in Attendance—12,000 Riflemen Contesting for the Prizes—German Unt-nism—Visit to the Dresden Wine Cellar—Dresden City Hall and its Inscriptions.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BREMEN, HOTEL DU NORD 19, July , 1865.

Your correspondent has become a restless traveler, according to American fashion—somewhat too fast. Yesterday my son Henry and I spent a day in the "Permanent exhibition", saloons of paintings, at the city of Dusseldorf on the Rhine, much to our information and entertainment. Surely no pleasure can be purer and more lasting than those which the art of painting offers us, or that of music, in short, the fine arts. You feel yourself elevated in the productions of the great masters. The nearer they approach nature in their works, the more you feel convinced of the fact that man, though imperfect, is the image of the Great Artist that designed and created the world. Any person not altogether lost to any and all refined feeling will be overcome by devotion when he sees himself surrounded by such productions as the "Castel Gondolfo," an Italian landscape, by O. Achenbach; the "Moonshine Night," by S. Jacobsen; the "Fruit Basket," by J. W. Pryor;" "Mother Joys," by R. Lohn, &c. Among the numerous subjects on exhibition are prominent "John Huss," by C. F. Lessing in a kneeling position with his eyes raised to Heaven, just before ascending the wood-pile upon which he died the death of martyrdom. The crowds of people in front of him, evidently either believing in his innocence, or doubting his guilt, express their sentiments and feelings in such a manner that you feel as though you must listen, for they seem to speak to you. With a similarly happy success are the magistrates and priests represented as they follow him, and express their satisfaction and malicious joy over the doom of the unfortunate reformer. This picture, I believe, cost $3,000. "The Crusaders in the Desert," by the same, (now director at Carlsruhe) a glure-picture of great value, is likewise reckoned amongst the best in the saloon, as is his Harz Landscapes. "The return of Frederick, the Great," when a youth, from his known imprisonment by his father, into the circle of the Royal Family, by Leutze, is admired for the high finish it bears. The "Niagara Falls," by E. C. Post, "Othello and Desdemona," by Hildebrandt, (formerly an exhibition in America,) and many others, deserve mentioning and minute description, but my time is so limited that I must abstain from further enlarging on the subject. I cannot avoid recurring, however, to the "Mother Joys" above mentioned. The mother sits inside of a sitting room, on one side of a window; before her stands a cradle with her babe in it, which plays with its little hand raised above its eyes, and apparently turning it; opposite the mother, on the other side, is a child of about three years of age, kneeling at the cradle and taking the babe. The eyes of the mother, while knitting, rest with evident happiness on her two darlings. The window is open, but somewhat covered with rose bushes, evergreens, &c.; the dew drops still glitter in the morning sun, whose brilliant rays strike the mother's face and those of the children on one side, and reflect their happiness in a manner that surpasses every description. That mother appears to be no human being any more, but a being of a nobler kind. This picture is so tenderly held in its tone, so carefully finished, that you can hardly leave it.

This morning we arrived at Bremen, with the intention of partaking of the festivities of the great German National Shooting Match, passing off this week at said place. Here we met our Pittsburgh friends, Messrs. Mc. and J. Kinnaird, W. Haslage, L. Leuz and others, at the Hotel du Nord. We soon entered the "Fair grounds" and admired the grand and expensive arrangements for the occasion. While every house, on every street, was decorated with garlands, flowers, flags, and festoons, even to excess, the "Fair grounds" were covered to a great extent with spacious and elegant buildings for the various objects of the occasion—flags of all German and many other States, amongst them the Star Spangled Banner, waving from the tops of them by the hundred, and the rifles cracking from a hundred and forty different stands.

From the information, I can obtain, there must be some twelve thousand riflemen here, rivalling for the many and precious prices, contributed as voluntary gifts from the different parts of Germany and other parts of the globe. The prizes are exhibited in a glass tower, especially built for the purpose. The one hundred and forty shooting stands are in one long row, and there is of course a continual cracking of the rifles; but the arrangements are so perfect that not even the slightest disorder or danger can occur. Judging from my own observations during the day, being admitted as a delegate, I came to the conclusion that the United States have as many crack shots as Germany, if not better ones, and more of them. Our squirrel hunters for instance (I do not mean those from cities,) who consider it a disgrace to shoot a squirrel at any other place than the head, would play a conspicuous figure at this shooting match and doubtless carry away many a nice prize. Swiss hit the centre of the board eleven successive times this morning, and is hard to beat of course. The Swiss and Tyroleans, here numerously represented in their peculiar national costume, are generally reckoned amongst the best marksmen. In the evening there is a great display of fireworks, music, dancing, &c., and just now I see the rockets, &c., going up, and hear the music very plainly from my room, for my hotel is quite handy to the Fair Grounds near the railroad depot.

There must have been some sixty or more thousand of people on the ground during the course of the day, and yet the police had no occasion to interfere with any person; though there are many and large drinking houses on the ground—and whilst there is a great deal of wine and beer run off, there is no drunkenness, no thirsty throats, I have not seen any one person really drunk or attempting any disorder whatever. This is an exemplary trait of German character which might be profitably be imitated in other parts of the world. Every person seems to follow the dictates of a proper sense of honor and to regard the rights of others. Thereseems to be a general and quiet understanding, to enjoy and to let others enjoy themselves without interference. Every citizen, young and old of firemen appears to be jealous of the good reputation of this city for peace, good order and good manners, unless some professional thieves put their fingers in wrong pockets. The police are, of course, on the alert. This is the second great national festival of the kind; it seems to turn out a great success, and, judging from the public speeches in print, promises the advancement of the cause of the German Unionism to a considerable extent.

Amongst the conspicuous public speakers is our worthy and able Consul for Bremen, Mr. Boernstein, of St. Louis. In his speech he drew a happy parallel between the United States and Germany in their respective struggles for Union and nationality, portraying the great sacrifices we have endured within the last four years for the same, and thanking them that Germany's safest road to her Union is perhaps that of peaceful measures for many a year to come. He also thanked Germany for her sympathy with us in the late war, while England and France chose to select a different policy, and he expressed the hope that this sympathy between Germany and the United States may be carefully cultivated on both sides. (So may it be!) The same feeling was evinced by the other speakers towards America, but amongst themselves, though all striving zealously for the union of the German States, they seem to differ as to the proper method or as to the question, which of the German potentates should be the chosen head of the Confederacy, some of them still clinging too much to their own particular princes, while others appear to understand and have the moral courage to express the necessity of sub-ordaining the particular interests to that of the whole.

This afternoon we visited the "Ratnskeller." To have been at Bremen and not to have visited it, would be to visit Rome without seeing the Pope. I do not wish to repeat what others have said of it, by way of minute description. The cellar, containing in one room twelve large casks of an aggregate of about 6,000 gallons of wine, said to be of the vintage of 1624, called the "Rose," and in another twelve casks of an aggregate of 108,000 gallons, called the "Apostles," otherwise a nice cellar-saloon, and used for a similar purpose. Peculiar is the fact, that the cask, named Judas Iscariot, is said to contain the best wine of all. We drank a bottle of the "Rose," which is usually only sold to patients. It is good heavy wine. One of the Apostles is at present altogether empty; a bad omen for the others. In one part of the cellar there is a peculiar "echo."

Above the cellar is the City Hall, where the City Councils meet and decide the fate of Bremen. The building is of more interest on account of its antiquity and the historical events that transpired there, than for its style of architecture, in which respect the Bremen Exchange has real and great merits. On the walls of the council room, also used as a court room, I discovered some inscriptions in Latin, which deserves mentioning and obeyance. Here they are: *"Sine respectu,"* *"Clemendia rigorem temperet,"* *"Ivo meritis—suum cuique,"* *"Ne corrumpar."* The last of these I would recommend to every member of our next legislature as a daily prayer. It might do them individually and the legislature in large some good, if they obey it. [end. My next letter will be from Dresden, I think. Yours, &c., H. P. MUELLER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mathews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, and will not stain, crock, or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York: Wholesale Agts. oct24-1y

THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

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All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, KY., until the day of sale.

For the sidewheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.

Sidewheel steamboat Ohio (wreck).

Sternwheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.

And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.

All of which can be seen at NEW ALBANY, INDIANA, until the day of sale.

At St. Louis, Missouri, until Tuesday, September 5, 12 M.,

Sidewheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons

Sidewheel steamer Zeetta, registered 476 tons.

Sidewheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons

The Daily Commercial

INCOMES FOR 1864.

Income Tax-Payers in First Division. XXIIId District,

Below will be found a continuation of the list of persons paying Internal Revenue Tax in the Twenty-third District. The Assistant Assessors, in a number of the rural districts, have not yet completed their returns, but they will probably have them on file in the Assessor's office during the present week. In our report yesterday the name of W. S. Purviance, Esq., was printed "Purnann." The return of Mr. A. M. Marshall was given at $2,863, instead of $6,863. The total amount of tax assessed in the Second Division is $170,-812 82.

District No. 1, Composed of the First Ward, Allegheny City, Borough of Sewickley, Ohio, Shaler, McCandless, Franklin, and Marshal Townships.—Daniel F. Nevin, Assistant Assessor.

Annan Rev. Wm	866	Loyd A C	398
Anderson Wm H	4	Logan Sam'l	373
Arnold Moses	2,999	Lymon Wm	148
Adair John	314	Miller D D	6,410
Angell James B	2,926	Moody R	450
Andrason Henry	311	Minick M	200
Anderson Wm	66	Master Thos	200
Aiston John H	178	Magmire Jethro	200
Armstrong A J		Mourrit Jas	100
Ashbaugh John	44	Mansfield Wm	39
Aulbach Peter	64	Mowry John C	373
Anderson Matthew	400	Miller Wm	2,000
Andrews S	400	Mowry G R	658
Alexander A C	3,428	Mowry A	324
Alwang Frederick		Moore Solomon	66
Alston Wm	1,700	Meyer G	
Aiston John	2,888	Mercantile R R Dr	1,888
Appleman S	2,175	Means W J	2,616
Armstrong Wm	110	Miller Thos N	393
Akens John	1,040	Mowry Phillips	28,944
Anderson Wm	406	Moon Jno	388
Anderson David S	334	Mittleberger Jos	746
Anderson John C	3,782	Mellon Stephen	437
Adair James	870	Mueller W	101
Akens Richard	222	Moller Valentine	137
Acey Daniel	240	Moller Wm	594
Arbuthnot David	82	Miller W B	200
Alston A.	673	Meyer Henry H	1
Ahl Daniel	273	Mahn Frank	40
Atwood Henry	4,000	Mannchester Wm	170
Alexander James	221	Matthews W T	311
Baxter George W	1,733	Metz Anton	18
Barr John W	565	Marks Simon	4,212
Boehring Charles	450	Marks Jos	900
Barnett Jno C	2,200	Miller Raimond	567
Buckley Charles	402	Martin R	400
Brown Dr James	1,400	Miller Andrew	1,194
Benn James W	263	Miller Jacob	105
Biddle S	568	Merrick H A	2,434
Barker Basel	50	Morrow Jas C	25
Barr Alex	1,780	Morrow Wm	597
Brudi John	230	Montgomery Jas	340
Ralph J M	800	Miller Dr W W H	1,700
Bell Wm	60	Murray John	622
Bauer August	97	Marland Jos	10
Bigfield Joseph	47	Miller Wm	790
Beggs James	418	Murray W P	36,633
Berryhill Thos J	23,227	Miller Robert	140
Bublein J P	61	Moore David R	50
Bauch Adam	200	Mook Nicholas	64
Bell Robert	270	Miller Jno	1
Beefield John	2,001	Miller Jas	178
Bryer John	100	Miller Robt	378
Black Austin	124	Miller John	43
Bichsel Benj	358	Munn Jos	46
Butler	226	Miller J B	54
Bickel Frederick	2,165	Miller Thos	200
Berth John B	53	Miller John	598
Blum Henry	417	Miller Hugh	1,000
Bruff Wm	1,642	Morfield Michael	23
Brown Richard	200	Marx John F	12
Brandt Lewis	8	Mowry Wm H	138
Brinchie David	5	Miller Chas	1,000
Brag Anton	149	McCallen Wm M	204
Brem Mary C	3,000	McCandless Wm	1,227
Buente Wm	565	McKirdy Jas	1,884
Boyd Thomas	636	McCallen Jno	348
Lyerly Conrad	3,501	McNaugher Jas	3,501
Bauer Joseph	20	McClinton W H	128
Boyd Wm	2,887	McNaugher Samil	3,340
Brun Jno	1,000	McIlvier J	7,000
Bennett Henry	1,216	McCalley N S	207
Benham Horace A	1,200	McCandless	1,000
Beck Gustavus	168	McClintock W K	304
Bewn W T	810	McGahan C H	135
Leyngton Hugh	4,000	McMaster W J	2,150
Brooks James	30	McMillan M W	440
Bodyer J J	6,098	McGonnigle M	562
Barlow James	450	McGonnigle Geo	3,186
BeveridgeAndrew	54	McMillan Rev Jno	770
Beveridge James	115	McElheny Hugh	555
Brown John	172	McMillan Jno	1,000
Bauer Anthony	60	McKeown Wm	11,644
Brant Philip	275	McGee Fredk	837
Boyene Peter	144	McKown Jas	154
Ballard Robt E	721	McCrea John	304
Boggs D C A	422	McCauley Jas	1,000
Brooker Joseph	88	McKnight Chas	15,253
Bell John H	1,000	McElwain John	101
Brewerman W	248	McLaughlin Jno	2,000
Brown Philip	103	Mc ready Dr R	221
Breidenstein Henry	17	McMillin Jno	445
Brewerman Adolph	357	McDonald J S	4,857
Boner James	17	Mc armick Wm	7,515
Bjerstadt John	1,000	McCandless Wm	1,020
Bryant J C	100	McTaggart Mrs G	388
Bradshaw John	146	McPherson Reuben	87
Bonham George	800	McTaggart Jas	1,000
Blank Joseph	257	McHattie Geo	700
Boyle Wm	50	McHattie Jas	500
Beimel Enoch	262	McKinno Jno	80
Blade John	641	McDonald Wm	228
Bollman B L	22,864	Metzger Henry	91
Brown Adam	162	McFarran	80
Brown J W	46	McQuade Dr A G	241
Black Mrs M R	1,467	McClintock Andrew	745
Bittinger Rev J B	1,287	Nauman Adam	745
Britton W	1,000	Nelson Allen	200
Bahl Andrew	380	Nelson J	1,000
Beringer C	3,800	Nieman G E	1,793
Blackstock W J	983	Neeb Louis	1,000
Bracken Ralph	36	Nevin Rev Jno	500
Crude Geo W	500	Neely Isaac	17
Chandley Henry	90	Neely Sam'l	128
Cunningham F F	264	Neely Wm Esq	364
Cochran Mrs E C	500	Nash John	41
Cooper Dr John F	3,350	Nevin T H	8,042
Charles Isaac	1,824	Noble C C	1,000
Caldwell John	95	Noble Theodore	1,834
Craft Wm	40	Nevin Robert	47
Clouse John	8	Neely Harmer	43
Charles Henry	533	Newell Jas	126
Cowley G W	2,700	Nevin Wm	2,000
Cooper Marshall	156	Nevin R P	6,513
Comley G F	142	Nevin D E	803
Crawford Benjamin	2,000	Nevin Geo	70
Clemmer Solomon	68	Noss Conrad	52
Calhoun George	2,969	Neely Wm	41
Campbell James L	12,000	Neely David	500
Calhoun James	475	Nye Henry	17
Courtney Samuel	625	Nicholas Jas	240
Cook John	204	Norris Chas	93
Crawford J M	170	Nack Philip	52
Crawford Wm	29	Nauman August	1,000
Cupples Joseph	247	Nauman Conrad	130
Cochran Geo W	65,851	Orlieb Anton	318
Crawford Ruth	267	Ogden Sam'l	1,000
Cudey James	1,177	Ochse Henry	322
Cess George W	21,350	Orr Alexander	100
Cess Samuel	216	O'Neill James	203
Cress George	504	O'Neill Edward	353
Crawford James	1,700	Osborne John	2,404
Cass George D	588	Osborne Franklin	6,221
Cress Wm	27	Painckner George	160
Chapman John	2,000	Parsons Wm	240
Cook David S	324	Pearson R	687
Cook Miss E S	324	Pearson Wm	5
Cook Miss M M	324	Phillips Charles	100
Cress George	238	Porterfield John	4,500
Cress Philip	329	Park James B	101,878
Clubbage George	166	Pearson C	966
Canaan John	122	Patton Wm	99
Clerkner Peter	21	Pressensdorfer M	1,000
Cassidy Peter	388	Price H S	2,145
Crodle Geo N	3	Pierce Joh n	325
Conliffe John	1,000	Pollock Alex	1,000
Chalfant G A	852	Pearce Charles	370
Cunningham James	100	Perger Wolf	291
Campbell Sami	12	Palmer Joseph	4
Campbell John	200	Porter Rev J W	12
Campbell James	288	Pegher David	41
Cressman Robert	114	Pinkerton Geo	204
Campbell James	25	Pinkerton Eli	25
Crumpton Rev Thos	18	Patterson Robert	2,221
Cherringer Wm	141	Pinkerton Thos	8
Cutler Wm	227	Park James	165
Davis Josh H	8,500	Patterson H J	600
Deitze Cooper	207	Raab John	100
Diesel Chas	193	Robb John	47
Damm Johan	23	Reichenbaum L	1,200
Dietolf John	165	Rentzel Fred	165
Da—n Louis	33	Redstock George	11
Dick Wm	4,000	Read Joseph	63
Dasch Sebastian	281	Ray John	39
Dickerbach Casper	169	Rork Conrad	39
Dripp August	342	Rhodes Wm	342
Ditzell Joseph	338	Rudolf Gottfried	44
Davis Wm	328	Robinson Wm	1,959
Dunkman John	226	Ramsey J S	120
Drocourt A H	850	Riehenberger John	115
Dietsch George	294	Ritchie David	179,920
Dittman J M	40	Robinson Stewart	1,441
Dosch Michael	150	Rhyne Lorenz	200
Dingey George	294	Richard M H	244
Drocourt Julius	446	Renfer John	200
Duvall John M	1,000	Russell Wm	51
Davis Mrs E N	774	Reno Elias	121
Dahlinger G	228	Rogers R E	1,482
Duncan S F	536	Robinson J W	231
Davis David	1,000	Rankin Andrew	237
Dillenbach C	1,064	Rankin John	237
Dresser John	226	Rankin Adam	237
Dunlop's heirs	2,000	Rowler Adam	301
Dehaven H	1,318	Rickey Patterson	33
Dnerstine Louis	687	Rhodes Jas A	1,025
Day Mahlon	2,500	Richey Isaac	157
Davis R B	20,682	Randlsill G F	235
Duff Frank	1,000	Rodman Henry	581
Deign George	106	Rankin J S	581
Duff Davidson	140	Robinson Thos	581
Duff Campbell	99	Robinson David	581
Dean Joseph	94	Robinson James	581
Dickson Dr John	9,295	Rein Matthias	24
Dunlap Mrs Matilda	118	Richey Levi	36
Davis Dr L E	606	Rosenstiel Andrew	98
Douglass John	308	Riley Mrs Jane	1,341
Duval D P	477	Richey John F	100
Duff David	119	Rynd James	372
Duff James M	224	Ramage Wm	1,127
Dickson Robt	700	Ralston Geo	459
Dickson Mrs Thos	313	Ramsden Thos	182
Dudrea J A	125	Sprowell Rev Thos	1,945
Eckert Leonard	1,000	Schirmer Jacob	195
Eng lish A H	4,378	Scheib Daniel	46
Ernest Thos	628	Smith E	400
Eberle Thomas	38	Schrimp Henry	59
Eisenbers Jacob	544	Suhr Gregor	87
Elton Robert	950	Smith Louis	500
Eichhorn Louis	25	Stick B G	278
Eckert George	6,511	Schaffer Christ	281
Eyster J S	113	Salzer J R	427
Erp Conrad	88	Stanze D	127
Eiten H H	422	Schmucker John	204
Ettinger Rev J B	1,287	Simon K	67
Britton W	1,000	Schrible J	17
Ehl Andrew	380	Smith C C	573
Beringer C	3,800	Scholeman John P	104
Blackstock W J	983	Simon Michael	257
Bracken Ralph	36	Schmitt Martin	56
Crude Geo W	500	Sterheim John	170
Chandley Henry	90	Schwarz Bernard	48
Cunningham F F	264	Solomon George	66
Cochran Mrs E C	500	Squires N G	217
Cooper Dr John F	3,350	Stewing Henry	159
Charles Isaac	1,824	Sawer Michael	65
Caldwell John	95	Swindell Wm	1,191
Craft Wm	40	Swindell H	2,200
Clouse John	8	Swindell H	1,120
Charles Henry	533	Schlotz Andrew	663
Cowley G W	2,700	Schaffer C	663
Cooper Marshall	156	Sawer G F	257
Comley G F	142	Stecker Nicholas	54
Crawford Benjamin	2,000	Schlederber G	63
Clemmer Solomon	68	Schumm Henry	609
Calhoun George	2,969	Schodde Geo P	700
Campbell James L	12,000	Schodde Rudolph	1,000
Calhoun James	475	Schebig John B	6
Courtney Samuel	625	Schmeling Henry	15
Cook John	204	Swift Rev F E	1,469
Crawford J M	170	Sugar Casper	35
Crawford Wm	29	Sterrett Robert S	3,158
Cupples Joseph	247	Sm—, Ambrose	23
Cochran Geo W	65,851	Sm—sweth, S C	324
Crawford Ruth	267	Stoner Mrs	171
Cudey James	1,177	Schlereth John	55,187
Cess George W	21,350	Semple William	595
Cress Samuel	216	Schmick George	
Cress George	504	Stern Isaac	1,214
Crawford James	1,700	Schleger John	142
Cass George D	588	Schleiger Wm	158
Cress Wm	27	Smith C H	619
Chapman John	2,000	Sawyer Mrs Sarah	2,974
Cook David S	324	Shaffer Jacob	202
Cook Miss E S	324	Smith Edward	184
Cook Miss M M	324	Steiger Henry	20
Cress George	238	Summerwell Geo	691
Cress Philip	329	Stockman Henry	193
Clubbage George	166	Schenau Francis	43
Canaan John	122	Sholes James A	651
Clerkner Peter	21	Spressensdorfer M	993
Cassidy Peter	388	Price H S	975